Johnst Paince, January 19, 1860. Sawre E. Hour has been appointed Pound Master for intrict of Walanne, Oaltu, vice J. D. Holt, resigned. 280. O. DOMINIS, Governmer of Onhu.

Sale of Lease of Government Land. GS MONDAY, February 9, 1980, at the front entrance of Alicelani Blaic, at Rio'clock meen, will be sold the

Terms-Payment semi-annual in advance SAM'L G. WILDER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Department, Honolulu, Jan. 9, 1880 DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR BOARD OF INSURATION

application to the Board of Immigration. considered as exacelled. SAM'L G. WILDER.

On Sahmiler, Fobruary 16th, 1880, at 12 o'cinck moon, at the front cuttures of Afficiani Hair, will be sold at peakle methor, the following Building Lots on Kulao-Nos. 225, 125, 167, 268. Upset price, \$350 each.

No. 32, 19, 19, 161, 161, 160. Upwel price, \$200 each. Now Mr. 200 and Mr. Mil. Upset price, \$200 each. No. 302 305. Eport price, \$300 each. Nos. 300, 300, 300, 304. Upset price, \$100 each. Nos. 350, 300, 308. Upset price, \$100 cach. Nes. 300, 221, 220, 222. Uport price, \$150 cach. New Min. 201, 204, 208. Upast price, \$100 cuch.

Non-301 Mr. Tuest price, \$200 each.

No. 37 Mt. Upset price, \$20 cath. Non-Elic Elic Court piries, \$100 each. Nos 25, 28, 20, 20, 212, 211, 211, 215. Upset price, \$260 tuch Telangular int bounded by Beretania street, Makiki wheet and premises of J. S. Lemon. Upset price, \$300

Let beamled by Beretania, Keanmaku, Kinan and Makini stmens. Upser price, \$500. the purchasers are to improve the same. The Government declines to well to parties desiring to hold on for

fourth in two years, and one-fourth in three years, with nesses at 5 per cent, and mortgage on the property, Puners at the expense of the purchaser.

ier Office, Jan. 7, 1861. Mr. Erro Lone has this day been appointed Pound Master for the district of Kolos, Island of Kauni.

JSO E. BUSH, Governor of Kaual. ernor's Office, Kanal, Dec. 11, 1879. For the Election to be held on February 4th, 1880, for ct said Election in such districts as have a Second

Kons. Oshio-J. H. Brown, L. Wilcox, Jno. S. Ewa and Waismac J. Kasiholei, J. L. Rich-ardson, John D. Holt.

Kan, Hawali - Rev. J. Kauhane Mr. Chax, Wall. Mr. C. K. Apiki. Billo, Hawali—Mr. D. Kamal. Mr. J. H. Pahlo Mr. J. K. Nalol nalcus, Hawaii - Mr. R. A. Lyman, Mr. J. E. Kaumann Mr. Chas, Williams

Pans, Kanal - Mr. B. K. Holl. Nr. Josin Kenwe

SAM'L G. WILDER, Minister of Interior The election of Representatives to the next Legislative

Assembly will take place throughout the various Election

n of Punt-School House, Pobolki.

MAUL

Instruct of Makawan Court House, Makawan Instruct of Hana-Court House, Hana! Sci

Walter of Hens-Court stresses Walter Edward and Lanal-Court House, Pakoo, Intel: Short House, Kalaupapa; School House, DARK ne of Kom-Allistani Hale, Housigin, at the front

Bestrict of Even and Walanae—School House, Walawa; School House, Walanae, House, Walaina, Institut of Walanae, School House, Walaina, Institut of Kaslanjae, School House, Lale-Wal, Restrict of Kaslanjae, Court House, Kaneohe,

KAUAL

List of Licenses Expiring in January, 1880.

Notes is hereby given that all Licenses must be appear to direct to the Interior Office, and all parties are contained about tailing to reas we expiring Licenses, and Salerith and Deputy Sherith have instructions to present without discretion any and all parties doin without the proper License.
SAM'L G. WILDER, Minister of the Interior.
Office, April 30, 1879

Onhu.~RETAIL. F B Wilt, Hotel street,
F P Bailson, King street,
F P Bailson, King street,
F Charley & Robertson, Merchant street,
F C Edwards, Valley Home,
F Ching Co., Numann street,
F Charles & Dickson, Fort street,
F Charles & Numann street,
F Charles & Numann street,
F Pakonku, Wainner,
Lin Fong, Walkitt,
Lin Fong, Walkitt,
La Mannakes street, il. Mannikes street, ong Purk & Co, Nunanu street, Hawnii.

ions, Katopihi, Korth Kohala pencer, Hile g-We & Co, North Kohala E Kom & Co, Makapala, Kohola Gin, Tanahas, Hile Trecke, Wasokina, Kau

Baust.

D Pushers, Hanalet E Alegen, Kapas, Kawathan WHOLESALE. BE Melatyre & Bro, for Fort & King sts, Honolain RETAIL SPIRIT.

\* Ats., Punahon, Hiio, Hawali

\* Ats., Wairman, Cahn

\* O K Alous, Walohim, Kan, Hawali

\* Ath, Labalim, Mani

\* Turking & Co. Makapala, North Kohala, Hawali

\* Goo Minadom, Kolos, Kanai

\* Atom & Stackpole, Kawathar, Hawali

\* Tung Hang, Nanana street, Honolniu VICTUALLING.

CAKE PEDDLING.

na, Malokal nakal, Molokal BUTCHER. 30 F L. Phylis, Makawao, Mani-FIRE ARMS. E Plack, Kona, Oahu

WHOLESALE SPIRIT. can.-The production of Leak, at the Haunium Theatre, on last Thursday evenmerited a larger andience than was present that they should be above suspicion, all may appear good reasons why they should be free appear good reasons why they should be free play set produced. The same cannot be said of from the published judgments of self-assumed critics, why the laws which they interpret should defend them from being made the foot-From the phonshed judgments of self-assumed critics, why the laws which they interpret and pass upon it with any probability of coming to correct conclusions? Even juries are should defend them from being made the foot-ball so f prejudice or disappointed interest or the situation. To-morrow evening Big the played. The scene of which play is the played without seeming regard to the should defend them from being made the foot-ball twith any probability of coming to correct conclusions? Even juries are often helpless without the disciplined marshaling of the evidence by the judge in his charge. How can they arrange and pass upon it with any probability of coming to correct conclusions? Even juries are often helpless without the disciplined marshaling of the evidence by the judge in his charge. How can they arrange and pass upon it with any probability of coming to correct conclusions? Even juries are often helpless without the disciplined marshaling of the evidence by the judge in his charge. How can they arrange and pass upon it with any probability of coming to correct conclusions? Even juries are often helpless without the disciplined marshaling of the evidence by the judge in his charge. How can they arrange and pass upon it with any probability of coming to correct conclusions? Even juries are often helpless without the disciplined marshaling of the evidence by the judge in his charge. How can they are defended to the mean the foot-ball two controls are defended to the mean that are also as a control of the summary powers of

## Hawaiian Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1880.

It is often said that a municipal government for Honolulu would have advantages over the present system. There is no doubt that we should then be supplied with a larger number of officials. Would they be unmixed blessings? Residents of Honolulu who were qualified to vote would have the privilege of voting at city elections, for, let us say, mayor, aldermen, common-councilmen, treasurer, auditor, city clerk, supervisors of streets, THE RAUNOLU, LANAL Upset price, \$300 per markets and water works, police justice and such other officers as the people of Honolulu might, under their municipal charter, require to be elected.

We may be sure that there would be no lack of offices to be filled, and nothing nig-aridly in the way in which the people would Parties wishing to obtain any of the Immigrants exlevy taxes on themselves for salaries, as well cted by the beig " Nicholas " due about February 1st no loca from the South Sea Islands, will please make as for such other purposes as the aforesaid people might be pleased to deem beneficial to the city. Public improvements, we dare say, would at once begin on a large scale. Moreover the idea of popular sovereignty thus expressed might extend to other towns in the group, so that many who now can declaim on popular rights only once in two years in electing representatives for the Legislature, would be in constant enjoyment of that inesti-mable privilege. The education which the people of this Kingdom would thus receive would no doubt be highly prized by many persons. A former King is said to have declared that he objected to a city government of Honolulu, because its mayor would be of more importance than himself. We hope we shall not be regarded as fawning applicants for royal favor when we say that we are not ready for all this ourselves. In this we trust that we express the views a of majority of the foreign voters who hold about one-tenth of the voting power of Honolulu.

THE question of immigration still interests

the public, and with the capacity of the coun-These lands are sold with a distinct understanding that fry to support a far larger population than now lives here, it is likely to do so for some time to come. It is not likely that further efforts will be made for the introduction of Chinese for they will bring themselves. Their immigration will need legislation, to prevent SAMIL G. WILDER, Minister of the Interior. | too great a disproportion of males. The country needs two classes of population-ordinary laborers and intelligent agriculturists with families. With these, the requisite number of other classes will come without invitation. We need the laboring class because our largest staple cannot be produced to any great E presidence to the Legislature, the following par-ties have been this day appeared to preside over and extent on small farms worked only by the owner and family. We need intelligent farmers, because a limited number can find employment at that vocation, and it is the duty of every well-wisher of Hawaii to make places for more. Could the whole country be cut up into farms of 50 to 300 acres and then be cultivated by farmers who owned them and understood their business, the nation would be on a firmer basis of stability and prosperity than ever before. Are we securing the immi grants needed in the class brought recently from the southern seas ? The so called "Ma nahiki " experiment of 1868 was a failure, because the people came from low islands, were possessed of a low vitality, and were unable o endure the comparative rigor of this climate. It is said to be a physiological fact that those people who come from mountainous islands, who are used to long and hard land journeys, whose diet consists of a variety of fruits, veg etables, roots, grains and animal food besides Desires of the English, on Wednesday, the 4th day of fish, are far hardier and possessed of more Polycony sent. The following places are designated for strength, vitality and endurance than those who inhabit the low coral islands of the Pacific, whose diet consists of cocoanut, mangrove of Mino-Court House, Hilo; Court House, Lan- and fish. It is not a matter of surprise that The state of Surprise that the latter class of people are unable to live and work in these islands. If we are not misinformed the last two arrivals from the south, the "Hawaii" and "Storm Bird," south, the "Hawaii" and "Storm Bird," brought only such people, and it is proposed to procare still more. Are these the people desired to fill up Kalakaua's Kingdom? Is the country the gainer by their coming? If they country the gainer by their coming? If they prove to be of like type and parentage with the "Manahikis," unable to endure this climate, are sickly and rapidly die off, what are we going to do about it? There is no question as to the need of immigration, but only as to the methods to be used and the people to be brought. Why would it not be well to spend a part of the money in creating inducements for people to settle here? There are crown and private lands in large quantities which might be made useful for this purpose,

THE press represents the idea of enlarged facility of expression; and when we discuss its freedom, the principles of our subject carry as of Person School House, Libre: Court House, us back of the printing-press to the founda-The Court House, Hanalmi; School House tion question of liberty of expression. We SAM'L G. WILDER, Minister of Interior. know how despots have been accustomed to answer this inquiry, and we know too how 'free discussion" has been the battle cry of all earnest effort for political reform. No difference, except in degree, appears between the press and any other channel of expression; the same ethical principles that govern public speaking or social conversation, apply also to the publication of books and newspapers. The invention of printing marvelously in-

creased the influence of uttered and written thoughts. Words with which the orator reached a thousand listeners or the writer slowly and doubtfully impressed a few hundred readers, were now scattered broadcast over nations. Perhaps it is more correct to say that printing has added a new and peculiar power to the ordinary influence of uttered and written thoughts, which originates from the consciousness of the reader, that what he reads, written with an intuitive perception of the views held by many people, is read by and impresses a great many more. It is this reflex action on so immense a scale that constitutes the power of the press. The power does not exist until the publication is read and its ideas appreciated by many people. There is no wonder that the rise of this new force was unwelcome to the governments of the day, and that they sought to place it under such control as should either rob it of those features dangerous to despotism, or appropriate its great resources to themselves. Such action was politic and generally conscientious, for in those forms of government where official watchfulness took the place of public sentiment, not only was free discussion thus augmented inconsistent with political security, but under its license morals could with difficulty be guarded. The surveillance of the press in France under the empire is an illustration of

this necessity Although Anglo-Saxon readers need no argument to convince them that the freedom of the press in general terms is a right of citizens and beneficial to the people, yet there is some uncertainty of opinion upon the absoluteness and comprehensiveness of this right. It is thought by some that there are certain subjects which are entitled to exemption from public criticism. These favored interests may be the executive, the judiciary, the clergy or

any other class or institution.

It is a plausible theory that courts of justice should be secured from journalistic censure. Their great importance;—the essential neces-eity of the supremacy of law;—the need that they should hold public respect and confidence,

paper criticism, that they are precluded from | filement and moral injury? There seems to be entering the public arena and defending them-selves, and the public mind, unable to judge clearly in abstract matters of law, is liable to be led into unfavorable decisions, and conse- offered in legal trials! And courts in their utterances against which misconstruction cannot make more than temporary headway. Unprincipled and incapable judges might feel vital necessity could justify the exposure of

public sentiment. trolled by public opinion, can any exception be made to the freedom of the press, or is it sufficient to allow it full liberty of expression with responsibility for such liberty? Looking at these inquiries from the public standpoint, we find several obstacles against the pressure on the pipes from the new reservoirs making such exception in faxor of any interest whatever. The difficulty of deciding upon the privileged subjects of exemption would be the privileged subjects of exemption would be too great for any legislature or executive; arbitrary restrictions of this kind upon the press would introduce an element into politics that would be dangerous to civil liberty, and that would be dangerous to civil liberty, and inconsistent with constitutional guarantees against class legislation, while both official and non-official public men shielded from the healthy influence of criticism and accountabilto above. There is little wonder that intelli-gent communities, in view of these dangers, take the alarm at any hint of "muzzling the press" as such process is appropriately

With this large liberty comes the tendency law stands ready to detend society from a malicious or immoral use of this license, such as libel of character or the publication of indecent literature; but there are other abuses which the law does not reach and for abuses which the law does not reach and for regular salaries to these officers. the eradication of which we must look to a healty public sentiment, "When some two er issued the first number of the Courant with the notable preface that it should be but a printed record of the news which every day passed from mouth to mouth, and that it would not descend to any private reporting or other equally low and underhand means of obtaining information," he felt this inevitable temptation, but while guarding against it he could not forecast the general misuse of the power of the press which the journalism of the future was destined to develop. A dis-regard for the common courtesies of life has doubtless been encouraged by a somewhat n speech and social intercourse pride themselves in their careful observance of the polite customs of society, do not hesitate in writing fer publication, to cast them utterly aside, and to proceed to the farthest reach of legal limitations in matters of personal criticism. This apparent want of courtesy in journalism is nothing more nor less than a real imate cowardly illbreeding, which shows itself as soon as it can find a fair cover. The impulse that attacks private character and misconstrues motives through published statements is as deficient in honor as is similar conduct by a social gossip or scandal monger. No argument can be made against or apology for either course that would not equally apply to the other. Courtesy is founded upon morals, and no departure from its practice is defensible or useful. The argument of expediency is the only possible excuse of journalistic bad breeding; but even if such an argument were admissible, it fails in this case for the reason that such indulgence is always and everywhere inexpedient and damaging to the cause it would assist. In ordinary intercourse vituperation is left to roughs and rowdies without a sense of personal sacrifice or loss of power from its disuse as a weapon. A man without a sense of personal sacrifice or loss of

to some that the press is shorn of half its power, that its "wings are clipped." Who will rebuke public wrong; whence shall come fearless denunciations of corrupt power; whence impeachments of the arrogant prostitution of high trusts in the name of justice and equity, if the press must girgerly handle proper names and see that it injures no one's reclings? The previous analogy of the rule of courtesy in twery day life, is of safe application to this question, but here is a clear and important distinction. Morals demand no chaining of the thunderbolis of the fourth eatte, only that they shall be hurled in the right direction. Officials and other public men belong to the community as far as their public acts are concerned, and public criticism of them, even though it be condemnatory, is often right and necessary; even a man's private life may sometimes be exposed for the sake of its significance in relation to his fitness for public service. There is no breach of courtesy in this; the qualifications of a candidate for position must necessarily be investigated by his employers. Notiber can he resent just criticism, however free or severe, of his public acts and utterances. They may be the staple of general conversation; there can hardly be any reason why they should not be made the subjects of newspaper discussion. There is no real harshness in a severe and unfavorable review of a new book, if such a notice is fair under the laws of criticism. It may be stated as a clear and of the can hardly be any result in the stream of the press as well as in the more limited circles of social expression, and this is done without any necessary departure from the laws of good manners and kindly feeling. Simple duty to readers in a journalist demands a rigid adherence to truth, even though the performance of his duty may be painful both to the critic and to the subject of review of a man as a secondrel or otherwise defective and unworthy of confidence.

Another subject may properly be referred to in this paper under the head of the aduses of the liberty of the press, and one of the communitances may justify the publishing of a man as a scoundrel or otherwise defective and unworthy of confidence.

Another subject may properly be referred to in this paper under the head of the aduses of the liberty of the press, and one of the communitance of the press, and one of the comm feelings? The previous analogy of the rule of courtesy in every day life, is of safe application to this question, but here is a clear and

jectionable character in those cases which are sufficiently prominent to be of general interest. There is no existing reason which makes such publications either necessary or desirable. It cannot be said that the cause of truth is aided thereby. Such statements are not in the nature of established facts which are useful in leading to a correct popular opinion of the character of individuals, but they form an unsifted mass of contradictory evidence, the fruit often of hostile interests, of malignity, misconstruction, mistake, prejudice and even fraud and bribery. What object is gained by offering such reading to the people in the form of popular literature! How can they are no

quently unfortunate attitudes toward the judi- discretion, might close their doors upon the ciary. Strong as these reasons may seem, do they shake the argument based upon the advantages of a free press and the dangers of decency would demand should be heard in tions of certain trials, which a due regard for restricting it? Courts have their protection private, with credit to themselves and a large in their ample powers and their own impartial | share of intelligent public approval. No principle of liberty would be infringed by such action. If there should be reasons for the publication of such evidence, some other way

personally benefitted by an absence of that criticism which would serve the community in hastening their removal; but only the most ed license, nor the right of using its vas the judiciary to the temptation of abuse of strength in over-riding other privileges. But power which would come with their removal we find that it is intimately connected with rom the field of press criticism and as a re- all liberty, that it is consistent with all human sult thereof, from a sense of responsibility to rights, and that as it cannot thrive in the close atmosphere of despotism, so In countries where governments are con- freedom itself languish wherever it is restrict-

NOTES. OUR WATER SUPPLY.-With the new reservoirs Honolulu has an ample supply of water. Indeed, is sometimes too great for convenience. But cannot our experts in engineering devise some way of

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.-The usefulness of this institution is more apparent every year. The physicians, Dr. McKibbin and Dr. Hutchinson, hav ity to public opinion would inevitably deterior-ate, and in this case officials would be exposed to the temptation of abuse of power referred to above. There is little worder that intellight have found pleasant rooms, wholesome diet, and careful attendants. Some old residents, indeed, declare that if they themselves were ill they would prefer to be taken to the Hospital rather than risk nurses at home.

The recording of deeds ought to be made less to abuse common to other similar privileges.

Freedom of the press is too great an opportu
lic benefit to create obstacles in the way of sales of land of expensive than it now is, for it is not for the pubnity not to be used by weak and corrupt men for their many unfair and evil designs. The law stands ready to defend society from

THE STREETS.-The Board of Health have done centuries since, an enterprising London print- the proper thing in carrying away the refuse that gathers about the premises of the most careful housekeeper. If now they would enforce the regular cleaning of the privy vaults, they would confer a favor on many to whom a walk through one a favor on many to whom a walk through our streets is almost as bad as a visit to purgatory, be-cause of the offensive odors one is compelled to endure. The more systematically such work is done, the more satisfactory are the results. House-holders on each street should be informed on what days the dump-carts will pass, that garbage and rubbish may be removed without unnecessary dalay.

delay. Col. T. Crawford Macdowell, late editor of this impersonal character of the press. Men who journal, entertained him with a farewell supper on Saturday evening last, previous to his departure selves in their careful observance of the polite from these islands. The visuds and wines were without a sense of personal sacrifice or loss of power from its disuse as a weapon. A man who calls names gains no advantage in so doing, either in personal force or the sympathy of lookers on; on the other hand he injures himself more than his adversary; and this is equally true whether such attack is spoken or published.

Under these moral restrictions, it may seem to some that the press is shorn of half its

### **CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC**

To avoid imposition, purchasers of Waltham Watches will observe that every genuine watch, whether gold or silver, hears our trade mark on both case and movement.

Gold cases are stamped "A. W. Co," and gustantee certificates accompany them. Silver cases are stamped "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., Sterling Silver," and are accompanied by guarantee certificates, signed R. E. Robbins, Trassurer. The name "Waltham" is plainly engraved upon all movements, irrespective of either distinguishing marks.

This castion is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that our cases are frequently separated from our move-

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mer All the above line of Waltham Watches for sale at the Store of M. Mc(NERNY, Sole Agent for this Kingdom.
Also, Agent for the GORHAM STERLING SILVER
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Will have quick dispatch for above port. For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. G. IRWIN & CO., Agents.

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'Dashing Wave, M'CULLOCH, Master Will have immediate despatch WM. G. IRWIN & CO., Agents. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 BERIG "SEA WAIF." WAGNER, Master.

Will have quick dispatch for above port WM. G. IRWIN & CO., Agents. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Bark

J. W. SEAVER. MELANDER, Master, To Sail Shortly after the Steamer.

For Freight or Passage, apply to 784 H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents. THE FINE EAST-SAILING AM. BARK

🕸 Amy Turner, 🎕 NEWELL, Master, Will fleave BOSTON for HONOLULU on or about June 1st next.

Parties desiring to ship goods by this opportunity wi lease forward their orders at an early date. 784 1m C. BREWER & CO. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Bark "LADY LAMPSON,"

Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Por For Freight or Passage, apply to C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

For Sale or Charter The Fast At Copper Fastened Schooner

"Joseph Woolley, WELL FOUND AND READY FOR SEA. Will b Sold or Chartered. For particulars, apply to

FOR SALE!

THE HAWAIIAN BRIG **窗POMARE** Well Found, Ready for Sen. 763 Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO.

TIME TABLE

.... Circuit of Hawn .. Circuit of Hay ... Circuit of Hawa

ser No Credit for Passage Money, "60 any unmarked baggage or for any Freight or Parcels u less Receipted for.

Freight Money Due on Demand. In all cases of Freight for parties not responsible or u known, the Freight Money will be required in advan-And we decline all responsibility as regards the landing live stock. We will use all care, but will not guarant-the lives of Horses, Cattle and Mules. PACKAGES of LIQUORS and WINES MUS

For the party whom they are for, or plainly stated in t receipt to whom they are consigned. All demands for Damage or Loss, must be made with one month.

In no way liable for Loss or Accident to Live Stock,

mer Hack Drivers, Boys, and such like, will not be a

wed on board the Steamer upon arrival, until after to

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WILDER & CO. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY For San Francisco. THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

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WILL LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO On or about Monday, Feb. 16th. FOR SYDNEY VIA AUCKLAND!

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Notice to Passengers from Australia, New Zealand and Honolulu.—The Gunard Line affords more than usual fa-cilities to through passengers from trans-Pacific ports, the frequency of its sailing precluding all possibility of delay in New York. odations aiways reserved. C. G. FRANCKLYN, 4 Bowling Green, New York.

REGULAR PLANTERS' LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO C. Brewer & Co.-Agents. Merchandise received Storage Free Calcash advances made on shipments by this line.
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O. BREWER & CO.

1880.

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And For Sale by my Sons, J. T. & H. Waterhouse, at my Stores,

Consisting of

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Secured in the months of June and July, during an unprecedented depression of business England, and purchased at the VERY LOWEST POINT, since which duplicates of some of them have advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. These goods are not purchased to keep in stock to look at, but to go into consumption as early as they can be sold, so that "BONA FIDE" purchasers will have a good opportunity to purchase advantageously.

The cream is always on the top of the milk, when not heavily watered, which we do not profess to do. My motto in business, for upwards of 46 years, having commenced on my own account in America in 1833, "A Nimble Nine Pence Before a Slow Shilling." All my sons succeed me in this respect. The Cargo consists of

#### Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries,

With a great variety of other goods, but have kept out of skates and copper-warming pans, so that an experience or upwards of 28 years as a Merchant here, is suggestive that my selection ought to be good; and I flatter myself I have done it better this time than before, making the

best of my experience. Amongst the numeration of goods can be found PRINTS, LUSTRES, CLOTHING. With Good Monkey Jackets, Ladies' and Men's Socks, Stockings, Undershirts, Drawers, Umbrella

GREAT VARIETY OF NEW DRESS MATERIAL.

Biankets, Piantation Hats, Superior Saddlery and Rugs | Wrapping Twine, Fish Lines and Hooks, Sundry Tors, Superior Bits, Sugar and Rice Bags, Burlaps,

Single and Double Barrel Guns, Breech Loading Clay Paris and Commandry Shawis, various styles; Hessians
Large Sacks for Coal, Wheat Bags, Seaming Twine,
Marbles, Ladles' Glasses, Croquet Sets, Cricket Chairs

Prints, Muslins, Clothing, Monkey Jackets. A Great Variety of Dress Goods!

Woolen and every other kind of Shirts, including some specially imported for Ship Carpenters, as they have a heavy strain on their shirts; a great variety of Quilts, Stationery. Something hard to beat, you must find it out. Blue, Red and White Flannels, Jim Cracks, &c., &c.

Sheet Lead, Corrugated Iron, 24 gauge, also Plain Corrugated Iron, Genuine Portland Cement, the gannine Stowe idge Pire Bricks. No. 1 quality; Hoop Iron. Galvanized Spikes. Horse and Mule Shees, as well as noted to soit; Spades and Shovels, a new kind of Patent Tinware, the first ever imported here: Saddles and Bridles, new paterns and something good, both Gent's and Ladies: Agricultural Tools of the American pattern with best English steel; Charcoal Irons, Hinges, Rat Traps, Screws, Tools.

A New Kind of Strong Oil Cloth, choice patterns, Carpets, Rugs, Feather Pillows, a nice assortment of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, single and double; Enamelled and other Hollow-ware. Tea Kettles, Galvanized Buckets and Tubs, Fencing Wire, anneated, of Asines; Hubback's White Zinc and the best White Lead, with Dry Salters Goods.

A FULL LINE OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE!

Suitable for these Islands. Knives and Forks, Butcher Knives. Steels. Saws, hand, ripping and mest; Praning Knives, Steel Pens, Carving Knives and Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, Coffee Pots, Hoes, Oo's and Mattocks.

Anchors. from 1500 lbs. to 100 lbs..

Chain Cables, from 1 1-2 inch to 1-2 inch.

Topsail Sheet Chains, various sizes. All the above have been tested, and the Certificate-free of charge-supplied with them, d sold at three cents per pound less than they have recently been landed from California, The above will be sufficient to give a bird's-eye view of the importation.

Orders from Town and Country respectfully solicited.

JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE.

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ON AND AFTER JANUARY, 1, 1880, OUR TERMS WILL BE

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We shall Make a Liberal Discount.

DILLINGHAM & Co. THE OLD CORNER

JUST RECEIVED

-PER BARK-Lady Lampson" from San Francisco

25 HEAD FINE LARGE FOR EUROPE VIA NEW YORK KENTUCKY MULES

ALL BROKEN TO HARNESS, and 20 HEAD EXTRA MILCH COWS. -ALSO-

4 JERSEY & DURHAM BULLS Orders for mules from the other Islands must be ac companied with cash remittance, through Agents, sur terms hereafter for stock will be strictly cash.

-ALSO EXPECTED-Sets 2, 4 and 6 Mule Harness SETS BUGGY HARNESS.

Phaetons, Top Buggies, Rockaways,&c G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.

Sugar Mill, &c., For Sale. THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY, NOW IN I use at the Koloa Plantation, le, to be delivered by August lat : I Sugar Mill, 21x48.

I Vertical Engine 44 H. P. 1 Water Wheel, 1 Cane Carrier. 1 Trash Carrier 1 Juice Pump. spare 7 inch wrought iron Connect-shaft. 2 spare new Pinion Wheels for Mill. spare new Bevel Pinion for Engine Shaft.

I spare new Bevel Pinion for Waterwheel Shaft. apare new Brass Valve Box for Juice Pump. The above is all in good working order. The mill is capable of grinding came for 7 to 8 tonf of Sugar per day.

For particulars and price, apply to the

KOLOA PLANTATION CO., Kolos,

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Wanted Immediately, HOUR SEWING GIRLS. Apply at Grant Bobertson's Dressmaking Department.

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Light and Hard Pressed Natural Leaf. Fine Cut Chewing Tubacca, A PINE LOT OF

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes,

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Merchandise of every Description.



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1880.